

“A STUDY ANALYSIS ON IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIAN ECONOMY: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES”

DR.C.B.MISHRA, PRINCIPAL, PRUDENCE SCHOOL, NEW DELHI

Abstract

The episode of the 2019 novel corona virus disease (COVID-19) has made in excess of 100,000 individuals be contaminated and has caused a large number of deaths. At present, infections and deaths is as yet expanding quickly. COVID-19 genuinely undermines human wellbeing, social functioning, life, production and international relations, and has caused worry far and wide. The flare-up of COVID-19 made India face extremely challenging socio-economic and livelihood consequences. This paper focuses on dissecting this social and economic impact on the people of India to know what this pandemic has caused. This paper is conceptual in nature and exhaustive literature review has been done to know the impact. The findings of the study show that lockdown has disrupted the pace of the economy and it has not only affected the economy economically by bringing the GDP down increase in unemployment and disruption in supply chains, etc. but it has also impacted the economy socially by increasing the level of stress, increase in domestic violence cases, special attention to children and elderly and many more.

The nation and global has realized that the economic success of the society is directly determined by their education systems. Education is the key position in the knowledge and Nation's Strength. Although the sudden switch due to pandemic of COVID-19 there have been lot of challenges to higher education system of India but equally have lot of opportunities to overcome these challenges and to make higher education system much better. This global pandemic is a reminder that there is a need for transformation. For years, we have been talking about digital transformation but were in some undefined future. Well, that future is here. From thinking digital to being digital, use of technology in education is one of those methods that will help improve the quality of education in India. It is also altering the way education is provided in India. With the current pandemic, the opportunities to improve infrastructure across the nation in higher education sectors has risen.

Due to the accelerated adoption of digital technology triggered by the lockdown, many educational institutes are considering this as an ideal time to experiment and deploy new technology to make education delivery possible and meaningful. Technology has led to an unprecedented transformation from teacher-centric education towards both teachers and student-centric education and it makes the education system more transparent and equal. Quality of faculty, quality of IT infrastructure and familiarisation of the faculty with digital teaching

technologies are important parameters foreseen in the future. To help students continue their learning during the pandemic, various e-learning portals and apps have been launched by the government and education bodies. The current study aims to highlight the challenges and to point out the opportunities that in higher education system in India with the transformation of technology due to this global pandemic COVID-19.

Keywords: COVID-19, education, opportunities, pandemic, challenges. pandemic, social and economic impact

Introduction

On the 21-27 March cover of The Economist is a picture of a globe with the sign ‘CLOSED’ around it. For most people throughout the world it does seem like the world as we knew it has hit the pause button and same occurred for the education. On March 1, six governments instituted nationwide school closures due to the deadly coronavirus pandemic, and by the end of the month, 185 countries had closed, affecting 90 percent of the world’s students. The speed of these closures and the rapid move to distance learning has allowed little time for planning or reflection on both the potential risks to safeguard against and the potential opportunities to leverage.

The COVID-19 pandemic is set to change the world sooner than we know. The way our governments, institutions, organizations, and people think and function, will radically change – perhaps for the long term. Among many economic sectors, the higher education sector is undergoing a tectonic shift right now. What several futurists and education technologists have been forecasting for long, is now happening. It's time from thinking digital to being digital.

“The great thing in this world is not so much where you stand, as in what direction you are moving.” – Oliver

At least for two decades now, “ Education Technologies”enthusiasts have been predicting that technology will become the biggest intermediary of teaching–learning processes. In the wake of Covid-19 pandemic, millions of students across the globe have been driven out of their university spaces, and professors are confined to their homes. Higher education stands disaggregated, and faculty and students are grappling with the sudden new norm of completely tech-mediated teaching and learning. Over the past 20 years, this crossover to online learning was happening in fits and starts, in islands across different theatres – colleges, universities, skill development companies, corporate learning centers. Most policy level changes remained half-hearted attempts stemming from old mindsets. At best, old processes were replicated with some modern technology tools for a few courses as an ‘experiment’, or part of their existing classroom courses as ‘blended learning’.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The pandemic has taken its toll in India. India has become the 5th largest nation overtaking Spain to be corona infected (“Coronavirus cases”, 2020). As the lockdown has been lifted, it is growing faster than ever. With 213 countries being infected with the virus, its implications on the world-wide economies is proving to be more frightening than it was envisaged.

Dev & Sengupta, 2020 explored the impact of COVID–19 on Indian economy. Authors in their paper have portrayed the condition of the economy in the pre-COVID-19 period, assessed the expected effect on different sections of the economy, analyzed the strategies that have been

declared so far by the government and the RBI to improve the economic condition and set forward a lot of strategy proposals for the various sector of the economy.

Ali & Alharbi, 2020 in their paper portrayed about the corona disease, its symptoms, how it is transmitted, how it can be prevented and managed, current situation regarding its treatment and social effect on society due to corona. They stressed on how corona has impacted society as various nations are in lockdown, thus affecting the supply chain leading to decrease in production of everything. Mobility has been limited and there is shortage of certain essential goods also leading to hike in prices. Gatherings in every form whether it is for business or pleasure are not allowed which has caused stress among the people. Education has been disrupted leading to digital education which also has certain issues with some people.

Javadekar & Vaidya-Kannur, 2020 in their article referred to a book named ‘Collapse’ by Jared Diamond. The book mentions five factors that lead to collapse of complex societies. They are “Climate change, hostile neighbors, environmental problems, the collapse of essential trading partners and the society’s response to the foregoing four factors”. According to the authors, the COVID-19 emergency is leading towards the fourth factor of failing trade due to debilitated economy. Taking a gander at these hypothetical threat indicators referenced in the book, authors found how the general public activities, disposition and approach of individuals reverberate into these danger pointers.

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2020 in their article highlighted the social impact of COVID-19. They expressed how COVID-19 has led to a social crisis especially on the vulnerable sections of the society like poor people, older persons, youth, people with disabilities and homeless people as they are more prone to be affected by the virus. If not taken measures then this pandemic may expand inequality, discrimination, exclusion and worldwide joblessness in the medium and long haul. United Nations General Secretary during the launch of ‘Global Humanitarian Response Plan’ emphasized –

“We must come to the aid of the ultra-vulnerable – millions upon millions of people who are least able to protect themselves. This is a matter of basic human solidarity. It is also crucial for combating the virus. This is the moment to step up for the vulnerable.”

Verma, 2020 in his blog explored how the pandemic will impact the Indian economy especially the financial market. The pandemic will leave no sector unaffected whether it is manufacturing, GDP (which already was going down), auto, aviation and hospitality industry. Uncertainties due to the virus have caused panic in the investors and thus, Nifty 50 and BSE Sensex was down by 23% in the month of March. In the coming months market may hit an all time low.

Dutta, 2020 in his article highlighted how COVID-19 has brought down India’s economic growth. The revenue situation of the government is bad as there is a huge fall down in the tax collection of government. People have become jobless, exports have been temporarily stopped,

tourism, hotel industry, entertainment and aviation industry all have been hit due to huge reduction in sales (Reuters, 2020).

Various credit rating agencies and multilateral agencies have revised their growth projections for India due to negative impact of COVID-19 on businesses. Fitch has forecasted India's GDP to reduce by 5% in current financial year ("Indian economy", 2020). Barclays & Moody's have made a forecast of 0% growth in GDP in current financial year (Wadhwa, 2020; Reuters, 2020).

Digital Transformation of Education System

Due to the accelerated adoption of digital technology triggered by the lockdown, educational institutes, business houses, data management methods and online education solutions have been forced to work in tandem. Many educational institutes are considering this as an ideal time to experiment and deploy new technology to make education delivery possible and meaningful. In a move to not let the crisis hamper the curriculum, digital transformation has become a new norm with educational institutes across the country. Many are leveraging it as a chance to be more productive and efficient while developing innovative and improved professional skills through online learning and assessment.

The adoption of technology in education has led to an unprecedented transformation from teacher-centric education towards student-centric education. Virtual classrooms and various online tools are helping to continue and enhance the engagement between the teacher and students as close to the classroom type experience. Going forward, smart classrooms are making everything possible from teachers and parent meetings to staff/management meetings, providing the necessary interactivity.

Technology is turning education from teacher-centric education to both teacher and student-centric education. Virtual classrooms and various online tools today allow us to make the engagement between the teacher and students as close to a real, in-classroom like experience, as possible. Technology-based education makes the education system more transparent and equal. Digital education needs a balanced coordination between course content, educationists, technology and course-takers and it can only be successfully implemented with the availability of basic amenities like internet connectivity, availability and affordability of online systems, PCs, laptops, software, etc. Nonetheless, we can't deny the fact that here in such extreme situations, COVID-19 has only accelerated the adoption of technology to make quality education accessible to everyone.

The long term and sustainable triumph of this tectonic shift will depend on seven major elements of online learning.

1. Online learning is NOT a library of video lectures and e-books that converts class-notes into PDFs. Creating high quality digitized learning content must be contextualized and ‘byte-sized’ to make learning interesting and engaging. Doing this takes a rare skill set which few organizations in the world can boast of. Universities need to collaborate with such organizations for their digital pivots to be successful.
2. Subject matter covered in classroom is to be delivered online, but with technology as the intermediary. Blind replication of the same is a bad idea; it requires a great deal of understanding & application of learning science and digital pedagogy. Every teaching faculty needs to be enabled with this knowledge, or else collaboration with experts is the way forward.
3. Classrooms have typically diverse learner groups. In classical pedagogy, the best of teachers and subject matter experts derive a content-context cluster as a mean of the class’ collective ability and prior knowledge. Then the teaching–learning transaction is crafted according to that constructed mean. This will not and cannot work in online learning. Institutions need to spend as much time on the context for the diverse learner profiles, as on the content, and weave it into the program design.
4. New technologies including the emerging sciences of artificial intelligence and deep learning models can help us create customized learning plans and methods. Higher education institutions must embrace these quickly to overcome the ills of current digital higher education.
5. Online learning is not about ONE pedagogical model but an aggregation of various models. And it is indeed a specialized learning science that combines learning psychology, behavioral analytics, content delivery, and assessments to gauge and measure individual learner’s journey and progress. Working with specialists and ‘hand-stitching’ a delivery mechanism is the key.
6. Put learning science, and not technology, in the forefront. Very many models being created today seek to use technology and tools as a panacea and equate online ‘delivery’ with online ‘learning’. The former is teacher-centric, and the latter is learner-centric. ‘Learning’ is about gradually inducing changes in learner’s actions and behaviour. The learning process, in incremental steps, induces change in thinking and mental models of the learner through deep understanding and conceptual strengthening. After each learning episode, the learner will be able to apply the acquired knowledge in practical situations in life, profession, or workplace. Each teaching faculty needs to be massively re-trained and oriented for online teaching-learning mode. While they could be content experts or great classroom teachers, they need to place equal importance to ‘learning sciences in digital media’.
7. Of course, even in the post COVID-19 era, offline or conventional education models will not become obsolete. They will survive. However, blended learning (a combination of classroom and online modes) will be the norm. Institutions and teachers will blend the two judiciously according to the context and the content.

Over such robust networks, classes can be streamed with ease. Students who learn in virtual classrooms will find that their learning experience is as good as or maybe even better than that of students who sit in classes. The hugely transformative power of virtual classrooms is their ability to bring an endless number of courses to students' doorsteps. A student living in the interior of the country can master a course on AI or big data without paying a considerable fee. Indeed, over the next few years, the number of students who get an education online will grow considerably," said IntelliPaat Founder and CEO Diwakar Chittora.

ECONOMIC IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIA

India has been under lockdown since the midnight of 24th March, 2020. Resultantly, everything and each activity, except the activities related with the essential commodities went to a total pounding end. In spite of the fact that the improvement in the nature because of such a lockdown was a silver coating, however, it has taken a toll on the economy i.e. the pandemic has pushed the economy into a recession.

1. **Overall supply & demand effects:** - Demand is probably not going to get reestablished for a while, particularly interest for non-essential goods and services. Three significant elements of aggregate demand – consumption, exports and investment are probably going to remain curbed for a delayed timeframe. Notwithstanding the extraordinary breakdown in demand, there will likewise be far reaching supply-chain interruptions because of the inaccessibility of raw materials, departure of a great many laborers from urban zones, easing back worldwide exchange, and shipment and travel related limitations forced by almost all corona affected nations. The supply chain will not go normal for quite a while to come. A few enterprises are already battling attributable to interruption of supply chains with China. The more drawn out this emergency endures; the more troublesome it will be for firms to remain above water. This will adversely influence all local ventures. This thus will have further impacts on ventures, work, consumption and income pulling down the total development pace of the economy.
2. **Rise in unemployment:** - The unemployment rate has been on rise. As per CMIE's report, it rose from 8.74% in March to 23.52% in April. For the week ended May 3, 2020 it was 27.11%. This huge rise is mostly seen in urban areas and that too in red zones. Hilly areas of the country like Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim has seen lowest growth in unemployment as compared to other states of the country. This situation is more critical for the labor working in informal sector as they mostly are either self employed or daily wage earners. With no activity in urban areas, they don't have any work and thus are migrating to their home towns. In contrast, formal sector labor is well off till firms do not close down, as then they would have their jobs and thus, receive their wages and salaries. Indian government has started initiatives to overcome this position by launching 'Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan' which is a good initiative as it will provide employment to people and thus strengthen the economy.

3. **Disruption in supply chain:** - Narayanan, 2020 in his study indicates that farmers are left with reap as APMC (Agricultural Product Market Committee) mandis are shut in a few states, thus, disturbing food supply from producers to consumers. It also demonstrates that the legislature should concentrate on post harvest exercises, wholesale and retail promoting and start procurement activities. Some state governments have started taking steps for it.

Since supply chains are not working appropriately, tremendous measures of food are now getting squandered prompting enormous misfortunes for the farmers. Media reports show that the closure of inns, cafés, sweet shops, canteens and tea shops during the lockdown is as of now influencing milk deals. The departure of transient laborers may likewise lessen interest for milk in urban regions. These elements could influence the milk producers unfavorably. Because of absence of interest, the dairy farmers are dumping the milk in the drains. Incapable to export their produce numerous farmers are likewise dumping their seasonal items, like grapes and so on. Anyway in the course of the most recent couple of days, activity appears to have been recuperating somewhat as farming markets adjusted to the lockdown. In like manner the costs of grain and vegetables which had at first gone up have been turning around.

4. **Decrease in government income:** - Lockdown has caused an intense liquidity lack in India's economy. Income assortment for both state and central governments got negligible. To overcome this situation India elevated taxes on petrol and diesel, followed by liquor in some states. Alcohol is a significant earning source for both the state as well as the Center.

The Center had reported not exactly expected assortment of income through 2019 as the economy was on a descending spiral. Its GST and direct tax collections were missing the mark regarding targets. Collection of GST has endured further due to corona virus lockdown. Reports have suggested that state governments are considering more options to increase their revenue collection like increase in entertainment tax, property tax and various others.

5. **Turbulent Indian stock market** – As per Ravi, 2020 since the time COVID 19 strike, markets loom under dread as vulnerability wins. This state of market has not been seen since the Global Financial Crisis of 2008. Following the solid connection with the patterns and records of the worldwide market as BSE Sensex and Nifty 50 fell by 38 percent. The total market cap lost an amazing 27.31% from the beginning of the year. The stock market has mirrored the estimations this pandemic released upon investors. Organizations have downsized; cutbacks have increased and remuneration of employees has been influenced bringing about irrelevant growth over the most recent few months.

Because of current disturbance, RBI and the Government of India has thought of a huge number of changes, for example, decrease of repo rate, regulatory relaxations and a few measures to help increase the liquidity, howsoever the pandemic has affected the base of corporate divisions. Installments deferrals, decrease in loans, rising instances of bad loans and languid business conditions have hindered the development and the growth of the economy.

6. **Turmoil in auto, hospitality and aviation industry:** - Hospitality, the travel industry and entertainment industry have been affected unfavorably and loads of such organizations have plunged by over 40%. While the auto industry already was reeling under incredible worry with a steady quarter-on-quarter decrease; the effect of the pandemic has pointedly hit auto and auto auxiliary makers as production has reached very nearly a halt because of the lockdown.

Aviation and hospitality including the travel industry have seen sharp decreases in March 2020 as nations and organizations have needed to confine travel. The long stretches of February to May which are top traffic and high-deals volume months for the travel industry have been seriously affected. Demand and consumption these three areas will be additionally quieted as shoppers become aware of discretionary spending and will be unwilling to travel (Verma, 2020).

7. **Reduced consumer activity:** - Daga et al., 2020 conducted a survey in the month of May to know about the sentiments of consumers during the pandemic. Right around two months into the national lockdown, Indian buyers' good faith is declining. As restrictions lift, purchasers keep on being stressed over their family wellbeing. They hope to keep curtailing spending across most classifications, aside from some family unit basics and at-home amusement, and plan to shop increasingly online for most needs. While at home, they have progressively adapted computerized and low-contact activities, for example, online streaming and digital payments, a significant number of which they plan to proceed with post-COVID-19. Indians are going out essentially to shop for basic needs and to work, and they hope to keep doing as such sooner rather than later. Purchasers who are not yet captivating with out-of-home activities are hanging tight for the endorsement of clinical specialists before doing as such, and they are organizing tidiness and cleansing while picking where to shop.

To limit the impact in the economy brought about by the COVID-19 episode, the Union Finance and Corporate Affairs Minister, declared a few significant alleviation estimates taken by the Government of India, particularly on legal and administrative consistence matters identified with a few areas. The Central Government, among others, announced necessary relief measures in zones of Income Tax, GST, Customs and Central Excise, Corporate Affairs, Insolvency

&Bankruptcy Code (IBC) Fisheries, Banking Sector and Commerce, expected to support the economy.

Decrease in demand, stoppage of production, fall in the worldwide cost of crude oil, prohibition on foreign trade, value decline in the items like energy, metals and composts, limitations on the flight business as additionally on the travel industry, among others, has undoubtedly influenced the economy graph (Gupta, 2020). It is accepted that India's forceful lockdown could bring the nation's development down to 2.5 percent from 4.5 percent it had before evaluated.

Government Intervention

In response to the challenge of colleges and schools being shut, central government, state governments and private players have come up with various initiatives to support and benefit the students. Ever since the lockdown started, the government has taken numerous measures to ensure that the impact of the crisis on education is the least. To help students continue their learning during the pandemic, various e-learning portals and apps have been launched by the government and education bodies such as DIKSHA portal, e-Pathshala, Swayam, STEM based games, etc.

Dr Harsh Vardhan-Minister of Health and Family Welfare said on a webinar hosted by Bhagwan Mahavir University on June 10, 2020 that things we were forced to adopt during unlocking period, gradually they will become the new normal for the society where people no need to be present physically but they can catch up virtually too. If will use technology in better way will see minimum efforts will give maximum results ultimately the new normal will take place in education, health and all sectors not only for our country but for whole world , it is going to help world in big way that will be serve for mother earth.

With every crisis comes deep challenges and opportunities for transformation past education crises have shown that it is possible to build back better.

Opportunities to Leverage

- Blended learning approaches will be tried, tested, and increasingly used. We know that the more engaging learning styles are ones that are more interactive, and that face-to-face learning is better than 100 percent online learning. We also know blended learning can draw on the best of both worlds and create a better learning experience than one hundred percent face-to-face learning. If, after having done 100 percent online at the end of this, I think it's quite possible that we can then think about rebalancing the mix between face-to-face and online. Teachers will have started to innovate and experiment with these online tools and may want to continue online pedagogies as a result of all this. That's really exciting.
- Teachers and institution will receive more respect, appreciation, and support for their important role in society. I think it will be easier to understand that institutions aren't just

buildings where students go to learn, and that teachers are irreplaceable. There's something magic about that in-person connection, that bond between teachers and their students. Having that face-to-face connection with learners and being able to support them across their unique skills that's very hard to replicate in a distance learning environment. Also, many students access critical resources at school, colleges such as meals, clothing, and mental health support that may not be as widely available at home.

- Quality teaching and learning materials will be better curated and more widely used. Educators are looking to other educators as well as trusted sources to help curate high-quality online learning tools. At National Geographic, we've curated collections for learners in our resource library. We've created a new landing page that allows educators, parents, and caregivers to access our free materials quickly, and inspire young people. But it's not just teachers struggling it's parents and other caregivers who are trying to bring learning to life. To that end, we're livestreaming our Explorer Classroom model that connects young people with scientists, researchers, educators, and storytellers. During this transition, we want students and families to have access to that larger world, in addition to their own backyard.
- Teacher collaboration will grow and help improve learning. As a profession, I hope we come out of this crisis stronger by collaborating and working together. I'm a firm believer in not asking heavily burdened teachers to reinvent the wheel. At my company Tes, we've got a big resource-sharing platform for teachers, including coronavirus related resources. There are other platforms too, such as Teachers Pay Teachers and Khan Academy, where teachers can see what others have done. A teacher could say, "well, rather than record a video with the instructional element I need, I might be able to find someone who has done that really well already." One of the most important things teachers can do now is draw on what others are doing: Form community online, share the burden, and make things a bit easier.
- This crisis will help us come together across boundaries. We would be remiss if we didn't take away a greater sense of empathy for each other—the idea that we can work through anything together—from this crisis. I think it's an opportunity for the education sector to unite, forge connections across countries and continents, and truly share what works in a global way. I don't think, prior to this crisis, that we've been able to do this, and we will have missed a big opportunity if we don't try to do that now. We will get through this stronger. When you go through a big national crisis like this, you come out stronger as a country because you've been fighting together, working together.

Risks and challenges

- Distance learning will reinforce teaching and learning approaches that we know do not work well. Many countries are shifting to distance learning approaches, whether through distributing physical packets of materials for students or through using technology to facilitate online learning. And there are real risks because many of these approaches can

be very solitary and didactic when you're just asking students to sit and quietly watch videos, read documents online, or click through presentations that's really dull. The worst form of learning is to sit passively and listen, and this may be the form that most students will receive during school closures. It serves no one well, especially those who are the furthest behind.

- Educators will be overwhelmed and unsupported to do their jobs well. Teachers had little or no notice about their schools closing and shifting to online learning this can be challenging for anybody. They've shared that they are overwhelmed with all sorts of materials and products, and we are seeing educators begin to push back and request help filtering through all the resources to find those that are quality. At the same time, teachers are just like the rest of us in that they are experiencing this strange new world as mothers, fathers, aunts, uncles, and grandparents. They are trying to deal with their individual lives and take care of their kids and find new ways to make sure that learning continues.
- Higher Education closures will widen the equity gaps. Over the last decade or so, progress has been made in the number of students who have access to devices and connectivity, making this move to online learning possible. At the same time, not every child has access to digital devices or internet connectivity at home, and we need to ensure those kids get access to learning resources as well. This means that learning resources need to be available on every kind of device and it means, for kids who don't have access, we still need to find a way to reach them.
- Poor experiences with education technology during the pandemic will make it harder to get buy-in later for good use of education technology. We know that some students who use education technology during the pandemic will have a poor experience because they're not used to it. Some people will say, "During the virus we tried the education technology enabled learning approaches, it was terrible, and look at my test scores." Yes, this will happen. People's test scores will be impacted. People will become unhappy because the mental health effects of being isolated will be profound. We must be prepared for that. Those poor experiences are really important to learn what does and doesn't work.
- The factor that education technology founders most commonly cite, is the lack of awareness and a trust deficit in technology-based education amongst parents. Parents strongly believe that home-based remote education cannot replace the skills children build through face-to-face interactions. Parents are slowly beginning to view education technology platforms as complementing their child's learning and development as an alternative means of education to after school one-to-one tutoring. By offering free access to their platforms during the crisis, education technology companies are now getting the trial and mindshare they were not able to earlier. It is an opportune moment to create awareness amongst people, and nudge behavioural change by breaking the trust deficit that always hampered customer acquisition.

- The most important one, is the lack of evidence around the efficacy of education technology products a huge factor that is to be considered for scaling up. Government buy-in and partnership with education technology firms is essential to scale education technology products. While governments, for a long time, have displayed a keen interest in using education technology products to fill the aforementioned systemic gaps and have adopted solutions to some extent, the lack of ‘credible’ evidence has hindered deployment of solutions at scale.

SOCIAL IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON INDIA

The effect of the pandemic is noticeable over the segments all around, yet its effect on marginalized segments, females and youngsters has been monstrous in India. This pandemic is influencing economy as never before leading to enormous psycho-social impacts too.

The social impacts of COVID-19 on India are:

1. **Issue of migrant workers:** - The issue of migrant workers was one of the most merciless and featured issue in this pandemic where millions were rendered jobless and abandoned without cash, food and sanctuary, befuddling the nation's interstates to come back to their towns and several meeting with mishaps and deaths on their way. Unemployment has rendered enormous people as aimless, leaving the social wellbeing as well as economy wrecked.
2. **Social Stress:** - Social pressure brought about by lockdown has numerous countenances and reasons coming about because of travelling limitations and disturbance of social festivals, restricted medicinal services and interruption in normal immunizations in clinics prompting nervousness and dread among the populace, social distancing with loved ones, closure of spots of amusement and relaxation, impromptu conclusion of schools and universities influencing both students and guardians in regards to their academic year and the loss of quality education. Lacking framework which led to ill-equipped medicinal service workers who are battling interminably to treat patients and shield themselves from disease simultaneously are as a whole very obvious. This significant misfortune and ineptness is a result of the carelessness of medical care services since years.
3. **Increase in domestic violence:** - Numerous nations have revealed an expansion in domestic violence at home and intimate partner brutality ascribed to lockdowns in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic. Money related issues, stress, and vulnerability have lead to increased hostility at home, with abusers able to control their victims' everyday life.

4. **Panic Buying:** - Another perspective is that of panic buying, which has been seen to a great extent in all parts of the nation during this lockdown. Everybody attempts to obtain as much as possible, with least botheration or worry about their neighbors. Undesirable buying and stocking of staple and other fundamental things by individuals, without considering the resultant deficiency issue which may influence others in the general public shows the unwelcoming idea of individuals.
5. **Hostility towards Corona Warriors:** - It has been observed that people are hostile towards corona warriors like doctors, nurses, health professionals, police and such other people residing in the housing societies and neighborhoods. A few instances of these warriors who are at the cutting edge of this fight against COVID-19 are being disregarded by others inspired by a paranoid fear of being tainted. Rather than indicating gratitude and appreciation towards them, they and their families are treated with doubt and not upheld by the general public in the wake of this undue dread in their brains. This includes the danger of being removed from their apartments and general segregation. Numerous specialists and wellbeing workers have been approached to clear their leased homes via proprietors as they accept their stay may make them progressively powerless to COVID-19.

It has been generally seen that a large portion of the specialists who run private clinics are not allowed opening them by the occupants of private societies. A few occasions of assault on specialists and police have likewise been accounted for. Medical associations have asked for support from the administration for the wellbeing and security of their individuals. It is an incongruity that the individuals who are our lifesavers are confronting the danger of their lives.

6. **Elderly care:** - Older people are especially influenced by COVID-19. They need special care during the COVID-19 emergency. Elderly people living in long-term care facilities, for example, nursing homes and recovery centers, are especially more prone to disease and antagonistic results from COVID-19. Old age people who live alone may confront obstructions to getting proper information, food, medicine, and other fundamental supplies during isolate conditions and community outreach is required. Older people, particularly quarantined, those with intellectual decrease, and the individuals who are profoundly care-subordinate, need emotional and practical support through family and friends, health care providers, and volunteers.
7. **Persons with disabilities:** - Indeed, even under the most favorable circumstances, people with disabilities face difficulties in getting health care, because of absence of accessibility, availability and affordability, along with discrimination. The dangers of contamination from COVID-19 for these people are aggravated by different issues, which

warrant explicit activity: disturbance in providing support, previous wellbeing conditions at times which leave them more in danger of developing serious health issues as regular health care services have also been hampered.

For example, a few disabled people may experience issues in executing measures to keep the infection under control, including individual cleanliness and suggested cleaning of surfaces and homes frequently. Cleaning homes and washing hands as often as possible can be trying, because of physical disabilities and natural hindrances. Others will most likely be unable to rehearse social distancing or can't confine themselves as completely as others, since they require normal assistance and backing from others for consistently self-care activities.

8. **Youth:** - Numerous legislatures have approached youth to ensure that they protect themselves and the general populace. Youth are additionally in a situation to help the individuals who are generally powerless, and to help in expanding general wellbeing and social mindfulness crusades among their networks. Hence, youth are basic to constraining the infection's spread and its effect on general wellbeing, society, and the economy.

- As far as business, youth are lopsidedly jobless, and the individuals who have jobs frequently work in the casual economy or gig economy, on insecure agreements or in the service sector of the economy, that are probably going to be seriously influenced by COVID-19.
- More than one billion youth are currently no longer truly in school after the closure of schools and colleges across India. The disturbance in learning and education could have medium and long haul results on the quality of education, however the endeavors made by educators, schools, colleges, administrators and policy makers to adapt to the unprecedented conditions as well as could be expected ought to be recognized.

9. **Indigenous Peoples:** - Indigenous peoples are especially helpless right now because of fundamentally higher paces of transmittable and non-transferable illnesses, absence of access to basic services, absence of proper medicinal services, and assuming any, under-prepared and under-staffed local clinical facilities.

The primary thing to be done for prevention is the spread of information in regional languages, thus, guaranteeing that facilities and services are fitting to the particular circumstance of indigenous peoples, and all are reached.

The enormous number of indigenous people groups who are outside of the social insurance framework further adds to vulnerability, especially in the event that they are subject to pay from the more extensive economy – produce, the travel industry, handicrafts and work in urban zones.

However, Indigenous people groups are looking for their own answers for this pandemic. They are making a move, and utilizing conventional information and practices, for

example, intentional isolation, and closing their domains, just as preventive measures – in their own dialects.

The above stated social impacts of COVID-19 need to be taken care of. People need to be sympathetic towards others and take care of the vulnerable sections of the society whether they are poor people or the elderly. By following the guidelines given by the government and being empathetic towards others will bring a change in the society and we will together be able to adjust to this new normal.

The pandemic is expected to have a huge impact on global education.

Close to a billion people are still locked down after the coronavirus outbreak brought life around the world to a virtual standstill. The pandemic is expected to have enormous economic consequences and it is also having a devastating impact on global education. According to the latest figures released by UNESCO, some 1.3 billion learners around the world were not able to attend school or university as of March 23, 2020.

UNESCO's figures refer to learners enrolled at pre-primary, primary, lower-secondary, and upper-secondary levels of education as well as at tertiary level. 1,379,344,914 students or 80 percent of the world's learners are now being kept out of educational institutions by country-wide closures. Another 284 million learners are being affected in some way by closures at a localized level, such as those seen in U.S. states like California and Virginia. 138 governments have now ordered country-wide closures of their schools and universities.

This includes findings on how prospective international students are responding to the corona virus. According to our analysts, 46% of respondents stated that the corona virus had impacted their plans to study abroad. Of these respondents, 47% had decided to defer their entry until next year, 13% now intend to study in a different country, and 8% no longer want to study abroad.

In an accompanying survey of higher education institutions, respondents stated that the corona virus had caused their institution to implement several measures, including:

- Switching some of their scheduled courses online (50%)
- Delaying the start dates for some of their courses until the following semester (19%)
- Changing application deadlines for their next intake (17%)
- Changing offer acceptance deadlines for their next intake (16%)
- Deferring some of their 2020 offers to 2021 (13%)
- Starting to conduct their own English language tests (8%)

Additionally, the QS survey found that 50% of respondents believed that the corona virus would have a detrimental impact on the number of student applications they received at their institution, while 26% thought they would stay the same.

Conclusion

COVID-19 has become a phenomenal challenge for India. Given the enormous size of the populace, the unstable circumstance of the economy, particularly of the financial sector due to economy's reliance on being in business always, no barriers of any type like lockdowns and social distancing norms; it would be tremendously problematic to be back in shape. It has not only impacted India economically but socially too. A social crisis has emerged which too needs to be taken care of. There has been a huge psychological impact on the people leaving them in stress which further has led to many problems. Nowadays, attention is paid to only health issue related to corona and other health issues are being ignored. Cases of domestic violence have increased; society's attitude towards the corona warriors is not good, special attention is to be given to children and elderly people. These all problems need to be addressed and solutions for them should be found. The central and state governments are trying to rise to the challenge posed by the pandemic; however it should be seen just as the start of the solution and not the end.

The next frontier to be faced is research – also monopolized by large, well-funded systems or organizations. How online learning will change the face of research will be an interesting crystal ball gazing exercise to do. The adoption of smart classroom systems by schools is transforming the traditional education system. The sudden switch is not only limited to private schools but even a number of government schools have started running smart classes. Though the crisis is devastating, it is making our schools and even colleges, technologically advanced. No doubt, students and teachers have had to make bigger adjustments as learning has always been in classrooms. Moreover, many of them are not well equipped with technology tools to avail of remote learning. The great thing is that India is well prepared to teach lakhs of students at home. The country has one of the world's most extensive 4G networks on the planet. In virtually every part of the country, there is 4G connectivity. Even more impressive is the fact that data is very affordable.

The online assessment platforms or education technology companies are continuously striving to improve their products. Much has been planned and implemented and more improvement is underway. The tremendous use of technology in teaching amidst crisis will lead to a new era in the education sector wherein the best of faculty will be available from across the globe to students. Quality of faculty, quality of IT infrastructure and familiarisation of the faculty with digital teaching technologies are important parameters foreseen in the future. There is no doubt that the crisis has accelerated the adoption of technologies to deliver education and will help strengthen the country's digital learning infrastructure in the long run. The impact of COVID-19 will remain for years, if not longer. The new normal will be that significantly larger numbers of students will attend classes from home. While this trend was already on the uptick, it will receive a massive impetus because of COVID-19.

CONCLUSION:

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